

comprising administering a composition comprising a peptide of claim 77 to said human.

206. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said peptide is fused to a T helper peptide.
207. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said peptide is fused to spacer or linker amino acids.
208. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said peptide is fused to a carrier.
209. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said peptide is linked to a lipid.
210. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said composition comprises a liposome.
211. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
212. (New) The method of claim 205, wherein said composition comprises one or more second peptides.
213. (New) The method of claim 212, wherein said peptides form a fusion protein.

214. (New) A method for diagnosing or prognosing HCV infection in a human comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 77.
215. (New) The method of claim 214, wherein said response is detected by direct cytotoxicity.
216. (New) The method of claim 214, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
217. (New) A method of determining susceptibility of a human to a therapy for HCV infection comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 77.
218. (New) The method of claim 217, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, direct cytotoxicity, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
219. (New) A method of inducing a CTL response against HCV in a human in need of treatment or prevention of HCV infection, comprising administering a composition comprising a peptide of claim 122 to said human.

220. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said peptide is fused to a T helper peptide.
221. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said peptide is fused to spacer or linker amino acids.
222. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said peptide is fused to a carrier.
223. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said peptide is linked to a lipid.
224. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said composition comprises a liposome.
225. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
226. (New) The method of claim 219, wherein said composition comprises one or more second peptides.
227. (New) The method of claim 226, wherein said peptides form a fusion protein.
228. (New) A method for diagnosing or prognosing HCV infection in a human comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 122.

229. (New) The method of claim 228, wherein said response is detected by direct cytotoxicity.
230. (New) The method of claim 228, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
231. (New) A method of determining susceptibility of a human to a therapy for HCV infection comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 122.
232. (New) The method of claim 231, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, direct cytotoxicity, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
233. (New) A method of inducing a CTL response against HCV in a human in need of treatment or prevention of HCV infection, comprising administering a composition comprising a peptide of claim 166 to said human.
234. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said peptide is fused to a T helper peptide.

235. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said peptide is fused to spacer or linker amino acids.
236. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said peptide is fused to a carrier.
237. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said peptide is linked to a lipid.
238. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said composition comprises a liposome.
239. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
240. (New) The method of claim 233, wherein said composition comprises one or more second peptides.
241. (New) The method of claim 240, wherein said peptides form a fusion protein.
242. (New) A method for diagnosing or prognosing HCV infection in a human comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 166.
243. (New) The method of claim 242, wherein said response is detected by direct cytotoxicity.

244. (New) The method of claim 242, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
245. (New) A method of determining susceptibility of a human to a therapy for HCV infection comprising detecting a CTL response of said human against a peptide of claim 166.
246. (New) The method of claim 245, wherein said response is detected by an assay selected from the group consisting of: proliferation, lymphokine secretion, direct cytotoxicity, limiting dilution, tetramer staining, intracellular lymphokine staining, and ELISPOT.
- Copy*